THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1030.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county, on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land poſſeſſes more advantages, and is equal, if not ſuperior in ſtrength and fertility, to any tract of its ſize in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant ſituation for a ſeat, on which ſtands a new convenient dwelling houſe (that may be finiſhed for about forty dollars) ſituated convenient to an uncommon good ſpring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other ſuitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately ſown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis alſo convenient to ſeveral ſhad fiſheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for ſtock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lefleur, or the ſubſcriber living near the premiſes.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (2m3)

N. B. James River or Appomattox inſpected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at caſh prices, will be taken in payment, and conſiderable indulgence given for one third of the purchaſe money, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. E. D.

THE ſale of the Lands whereon W. D. WADDILL reſides in the county of New-Kent, together with certain Negroes, which was intended to have taken place on the court day laſt held for that county, as publiſhed in this paper, under authority of the agreement of truſt therein mentioned, having been poſtponed by requeſt of the ſaid Waddill, until the next court day, this is to notify, that the ſale of the ſaid property, or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the debt, intereſt, &c. ſtipulated in ſaid agreement, will certainly be made at the Courthouſe of ſaid county on the 2d Thurſday in September next, it being court day, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money.

Auguſt 20, 1802.

The Partnerſhip of

CAMPBELL & CLARK

WAS diſſolved by mutual conſent on the 8th inſtant. Thoſe who have claims againſt that concern will pleaſe apply for payment to SAMUEL CLARK; and thoſe indebted, are deſired to make payment to him.

Archibald Campbell.
Samuel Clark.

SAMUEL CLARK

WILL carry on buſineſs in the houſe formerly occupied by Campbell & Clark.

He has on hand a good aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and is in expectation of his cuſtomary ſupplies, which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for caſh, approved notes, or country produce.

Richmond, July 27, 1802.

THE ſubſcriber has lately removed to the BRICK-HOUSE, oppoſite to Crouch's Tavern and near to Proſſer and Moncure's Vendue Store.

He propoſes to practice the law in the High Court of Chancery and Diſtrict Courts, and in the County and City Courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, Auguſt 24, 1802. tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY GOOD

MANCOOK

Enquire of the printer.

Auguſt 23, 1802. tf

Cheap, for Caſh.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promiſſory Notes—4/6 *per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at 3/9 *per Quire.*

From the Palladium.

THE APPEAL—No. XII.

Our government is an experiment, which muſt decide the practicability of popular ſyſtems. It is ſuppoſed to contain all the theoretical principles of health and long life, but we have reaſon to fear that this will not reſcue it from practical diſeaſe.—That the talents and wiſdom of our country ought to adminiſter its government, is a maxim, which has never been denied in fact till the exiſtence of the preſent adminiſtration.

Though we are not to expect that paſſion, prejudice and deluſion will ſelect good men for office, it is hard to ſay upon the doctrine of chances, why they have not given us more able ones. This is ſurely an exception to the experience of former republics, and may yet prove to be another to their uniform fate. It is true, we have no right to take courage from the want of bad diſpoſitions in our preſent rulers; but we think there is much to hope from their imbecility. Did their meaſures indicate as much ſagacity of mind, as they do profligacy of heart, the days of our republic would be ſoon numbered and finiſhed. The power, which they have acquired, directed by theſe agents combined, would ceaſe only with the deſtruction of its objects; but ſo much has already been ſquandered, that the whole may be expended, before the intended miſchief is half accompliſhed.

The laſt ſeſſion of congreſs opened a fine area for the feats of theſe miniſterial gladiators. It gave them an opportunity to try the ſtrength of their adverſaries upon fair conſtitutional ground. They courted a conteſt, which was to give them glory as well as victory, and vauntingly declared, that the "*ſling and ſtones of ſimple truth*" ſhould ſecure them both.

And what has been the iſſue? take all the ſpeeches of both houſes of congreſs delivered by both parties during the laſt ſeſſion, bind them together in one volume, and public opinion would letter it "The TRIUMPH of FEDERALISM." Perhaps there never was a greater diſplay of intellectual ſtrength in any parliamentary debate, and certainly there never was, where it was more deciſive of a violation of liberty and juſtice. The advocates of the repeal were beaten from the field of argument, purſued through every receſs of ſophiſtry, and compelled to appear without any other defence, than the naked determination to abuſe their power.

To pull down palaces requires no knowledge of architecture. The bare work of deſtruction is within the reach of the moſt ordinary talents, and fifty ſuch men, guided by a ſpirit of revenge, might deſtroy in one year what ages could not reſtore.

Mere brute force is able to demoliſh what genius alone can originate. We have ſeen that Mr. Randolph and Breckenridge had hands to vote for the violation of the Conſtitution, though they had no heads to form a bill.—The abortive attempts of theſe two gentlemen to build up, and their known ability to deſtroy, are the beſt illuſtration of the general ſentiment.

Another ſympton of mortality in the preſent adminiſtration is their rank paſſion for popularity; founded entirely upon that miſerly word "*ſavings.*" It is not economy, but a ſpecies of prodigality, which ſacrifices diſtant good to immediate gratifications; a narrow ſelfiſh plan, which cares for nothing but its own current wants, and is willing to gratify thoſe at the expence of a liberal, economical, and well organized ſyſtem, which, while it ſatisfied the neceſſities of the day, made certain proviſions for thoſe of the morrow.—It is impoſſible to view ſuch a policy without feeling indignation and contempt. It is ſelfiſh in the extreme, and popular only ſo far as it feeds the blind avarice of the populace.

The judiciary is aboliſhed, and our only conſolation for loſing this ſole ſecurity for the rights of property is "*ſavings!!*"—The army and the navy are reduced, and our ſolace for breaking down theſe ramparts of national defence, which diminiſhes the ſecurity and confidence of individuals, and leſſens the value of all property, is "*ſavings!!*" The internal taxes levied upon luxuries and whiſkey, and ſolemnly pledged for the ſupport of public credit, are aboliſhed, and the reaſon is "*ſavings,*" beggary "*ſavings.*"

Other men have been ambitious of popularity; but its means were of a more elevated character. If they did ſeize the liberties of their country, they left ſomething for its pride. They raiſed triumphal arches, built navies, reared temples, and adorned them with ſtatues and painting, exhibited games and pageants, provided places of public convenience and reſort for the amuſement of thoſe whom they had enſlaved. Such a people would be vain or proud enough to own their country, though it was governed by a tyrant. But while our liberties are frittering away in the experiments of political dreamers, we are ſtripped at the ſame time, of almoſt every object to which national feelings clings with fondness. An ugly, hungry looking idol falſely called economy is ſet up, as the perfection of wiſdom, the object of our admiration, and the ſolace of our pride. But it does not require the gift of prophecy to foreſee, that a policy beginning and ending in the gratification of a few, whom deluſion and corruption have led into power muſt be ſhort in its duration. The effects will reſemble its cauſe and what originates in ſelfiſh, corrupt motives, muſt terminate in diſgrace and infamy.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

From the PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

Mr PRENTIS—

My Good Old Friend;

I AM too old a man to interfere in political concerns; yet I ſometimes hear things advanced, and contradicted, reſpecting which I wiſh to be ſatisfied. I wiſh, too, not to alter my opinion of Preſident Jefferſon, during the remnant of days that may be alloted to me, by the King of Kings. Tell me, then, if you pleaſe, the truth of the report about the 200 dollars that was returned to Callender. Do you believe that the following is a correct extract from an honeſt newſpaper, as they tell me, publiſhed in New York, and warmly patronized and ſuppotred, as it ſhould be, and as my neighbors tell me it is, by the preſident, viz.

"The extravagant and unfounded "ſtory is of itſelf, ſufficient to brand "falſehood upon the face of the pro"pagator. Such an act would have "been a violation of the *oath* of the "executive, and rendered him liable "to *impeachment*. It would have "been tranſcending the obvious letter "of his duty, and, had it been done, "would have called from the mino"rity, and juſtly too, the ſevereſt re"prehenſion."

When I read this, I wondered how there could be ſuch falſe and ſlanderous rogues in the world, as to impute to the Preſident ſo foul an act, and ſo repugnant to his oath of office—as to uſe the people's money to return to any ſufferer in the cauſe of republicaniſm, however hard his fate might have been. And when I was told that this vile man Callender had publiſhed things contradictory to the above extract, I paid no regard to it; and then when I ſaw that the Examiner of the 14th inſt. aſſerted, that this money, about which ſo much has been ſaid, "had been humanely preſented to Callender from Mr. Jefferſon,s private purſe," I was very happy indeed, and involuntarily ſaid—"God bleſs him—good "—man! I knew he loved the people too well, to take even ſo ſmall "a ſum from them" But yeſterday, one of my neighbors a very honeſt, well meaning man, though a federal, came to ſee me. I could not help telling him how much I was pleaſed at ſeeing this ſlanderous charge againſt the Preſident cleared up.—"Cleared up," ſaid he, with ſome aſtoniſhment, and evident marks of triumph—"Yes, it is cleared up," continued he, "in a manner ſo clear, "and without comment; nothing "but well authenticated documents "being referred to, that no man can "queſtion the truth of the charge, "but thoſe, who are determined nei"ther to ſee, nor hear," Upon which, he took from his pocket the Virginia Gazette of the 18th inſtant: "There," ſaid he, "read that;" pointing to the addreſs to Mr. Davis, preceding the correſpondence between Mr. Levi, the attorney general, and the late marſhal, with the accompanying documentss. I did read the whole affair, and you may be ſure with much attention: I returned the paper, and whiſtled—"Well," ſaid "my neighbour, "what do you think "of the charge now?"—"Humph," "ſaid I—and the converſation ended.

I thought it but right, my good old friend, to ſay thus much, before I aſked you, whether you really believe this correſpondence between Mr. Levi and Mr. Randolph, and the papers referred to, to be juſt and correct documents. If ſo, I am ſure you will, for the ſake of truth, publiſh the whole affair in your next paper, without minding what people may ſay; your earneſt wiſh being, I am well perſuaded, to give your ſubſcribers honeſt and candid information. By doing this, you will prove the independence of your paper, and will greatly oblige one of your very oldeſt

SUBSCRIBERS.

Dinwiddie, 21ſt Auguſt, 1802.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 29.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS

SPEECH,

To both Houſes of Parliament, on Monday the 28th June, 1802.

My Lords & Gentlemen,

THE public buſineſs being concluded, I think it proper to cloſe this ſeſſion of parliament.

During a long and laborious attendance, you have invariably manifeſted the juſt ſenſe you entertain of the great truſt committed to your charge. The objects of your deliberations have been unuſually numerous and important, and I derive the utmoſt ſatisfaction from the conviction that the wiſdom of your proceedings will be fully proved by their effects in promoting the beſt intereſts of my people throughout every part of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The ample proviſion you have made for the various branches of the public ſervice, demands my warmeſt acknowledgments; and my particular thanks are due for the liberality which you have ſhewn in exonerating my civil government and houſehold from the debts with which they were unavoidably burthened.

Whilſt I regret the amount of the ſupplies which circumſtances have rendered neceſſary, it is a relief to me to contemplate the ſtate of our manufactures, commerce, and revenue, which afford the moſt deciſive and gratifying proofs of the abundance of our internal reſources, and of the growing proſperity of the country.

My Lords & Gentlemen,

As I think it expedient that the election of a new parliament ſhould take place without delay, it is my intention forthwith to give directions for diſſolving the preſent, and for calling a new parliament.

In communicating to you this intention I cannot ſuppreſs thoſe ſentiments of entire approbation with which I reflect upon every part of your conduct ſince I firſt met you in this place. The unexampled difficulties of our ſituation required the utmoſt efforts of that wiſdom and fortitude which you ſo eminently diſplayed in contending with them, and by which they have been ſo happily ſurmounted. From your judicious and ſalutary meaſures during the laſt year, my people derived all the relief which could be afforded under one of the ſevereſt diſpenſations of Providence; and it was by the ſpirit and determination which uniformly animated your councils, aided by the unprecedented exertions of my fleets and armies, and the zealous and cordial co-operation of my people, that I was enabled to proſecute with ſucceſs, and terminate with honor, the long and arduous conteſt in which we have been engaged.

The ſame ſenſe of public duty, the ſame ſolicitude for the welfare of your country, will now induce you, in your individual characters, to encourage, by all the means in your power, the cultivation and improvement of the advantages of peace.

My endeavors will never be wanting to preſerve the bleſſings by which we are ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed, and to prove that the proſperity and happineſs of all claſſes of my faithful ſubjects are the objects which are always neareſt to my heart.

Then the Lord Chancellor by his Majeſty's command ſaid:—

My Lords & Gentlemen,

It is His Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the 17th day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the 17th day of Auguſt next.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For diſſolving the preſent parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to diſſolve this preſent parliament, which now ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next: We do, for that end, publiſh this our royal proclamation; and do hereby diſſolve the ſaid parliament accordingly. And the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgeſſes, and the commiſſioners for Shires and Burgs, of the houſe of commons, are diſcharged from their meeting and attendance on Tueſday the ſaid ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next. And we being deſirous and reſolved, as ſoon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament; do hereby make known to all our loving ſubjects our royal will and pleaſure to call a new parliament; and do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our privy council, we have given order that our chancellor of that part of our united kingdom called Great-Britain, and our chancellor of Ireland do, reſpectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith iſſue out writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new parliament: and we do hereby alſo, by this our royal proclamation under our great ſeal of our united kingdom, require writs forthwith to be iſſued accordingly by our ſaid chancellors reſpectively for cauſing the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, who are to ſerve in our ſaid parliament, to be duly returned to and give their attendance in our ſaid parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tueſday the thirty-firſt day of Auguſt next.

Given at our court at Windſor, the twenty-ninth day of June, one thouſand eight hundred and two, in the forty-ſecond year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

JULY 5.

Yesterday we received Paris Journals to the 1st instant.

They contain little intelligence of moment with respect to the interior of the republic. An article inserted in the Clef du Cabinet, communicates what it calls the final arrangement of the indemnities which Prussia is to receive for the loss of its territories on the Rhine. The outline of this settlement, transmitted to us by our private correspondent at Hamburg, appeared in the Traveller upwards of a month ago, but the intelligence from Germany is in general so vague, that no dependence can be placed upon any from that quarter but what is sanctioned by official authority.

It appears, by letters from the Hague of the 29th ult. that the troops destined to take possession of the Cape were immediately to be embarked in the Texel.—The Batavian government has appropriated a large sum to the re-establishment of the civil and military administrations of its colonies.

Accounts received at Amsterdam from Surinam, mention the dreadful effect caused there by a very heavy fall of rain. All the product of that settlement, is nearly destroyed by its inundations.

A stone was extracted last week, at Manchester Infirmary, from a boy about 13 years of age. It was in two parts, but fitted completely in contact by a common pin, which, it is presumed, he had formerly swallowed.

Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. is appointed British ambassador to the court of St. Petersburgh, and will set off on his embassy, the first week in August.

CORN MARKET.

Corn inspector's return from Uxbridge, July 1.

Wheat, per load, from 15l. 10s. to 19l. 5s. Barley, per quarter, from 1l. 10s. to 2l. 14s.

MARK-LANE, July 2.

The trade since Monday has been exceedingly dull for every sort of grain. We do not perceive any material variation in the price of wheat or flour. Oats and beans are heavy in sale without any alteration in value; all other corn may be quoted as on the 28th of June.

English wheat, per quarter, 46s. 54s. 62s. to 65s. Foreign ditto, 60s. 66s.—Fine Dantzic wheat, nominal. Rye 32s to 34s. Barley, 20s. to 26s.—(Malting) 30s. to 33s. Flour, 50s. to 55s. per sack.

PARIS, June 30.

A letter from Berlin of the 15th, states as follows: "We now know to a certainty what states fall to the lot of the Prussian monarch, as an indemnity for his possessions beyond the Rhine, viz. 1st, the bishopric of Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony containing about 54 square leagues, with eight cities (among which are Hildesheim, the population of which amounts to 12,000 souls, Peina and Alfred) four borough towns, and 234 villages. This country, though within the circle of the Hanoverian states, is contiguous to the western boundaries of the duchy of Halberstatt, belonging to the king of Prussia; the income of it is about 250,000 crowns currency.

2dly. "The bishopric of Paderborn, in Westphalia, 54 square leagues, with 23 small cities, one borough town, and 126 villages, 60,000 souls; the income 60,000 rix dollars.

3dly. "A part of the bishopric of Munster, including about one third of that bishopric, on the Right bank of the Rhine, with 40,000 inhabitants.

4thly. "Eichsfeld, in Thuringia, formerly belonging to the elector of Mentz, containing forty square leagues, four cities, 162 borough towns and villages, and 74,000 inhabitants; the income is estimated at 300,000 imperial florins.

5thly. "The city of Erfurt, with its territory of 16 leagues. Erfurt contains 14,000 inhabitants; there are 73 borough towns and villages, and about 41677 souls.

6thly. "The Imperial city of Goslar, with 6000 inhabitants.

7thly. "The Imperial cities of Mulhausen and Nordhausen; the former of these cities, including its territory, 13,000, and the latter 9000 inhabitants.

"The whole of the indemnities comprehends 200 square leagues, and 600,000 inhabitants; possession will be taken at the beginning of July, and the inhabitants will then take the oath of allegiance to their new sovereign.

We hear from Basle, under date of June 24, that the territory of Vaud is once more the scene of insurrection, and that nothing but the presence of the French troops can preserve the country from being entirely laid waist; the tythes and the feudal rents continue to be the pretext of these illegal meetings. Fresh troops are, however, to be sent to that country, for the purpose of supporting the commissary of government.

A letter from Ratisbon of the 20th June, says: "Several of the accredited ministers to the diet have received from their courts an intimation, that the arrangements relative to the indemnities are already agreed upon, and that there remains nothing more to be settled upon this subject but a few subordinate points of very little consequence. The most powerful prince of Germany will immediately take possession of several states assigned to them, in which the necessary oaths of fidelity are forthwith to be taken. An Imperial decree is expected to be immediately presented to the diet recommending a revocation of the conclusum for nominating an extraordinary deputation of the empire, which, from recent circumstances and events, would be useless and unnecessary: and at the same time announcing to the assembly of the German states, that the arrangements agreed upon between the governments of France, Russia, Prussia & Austria, and by which the several indemnities have been settled, will shortly be submitted for the approval of the diet." [*La Publiciste.*

A letter from Munich, of the same date says, "It is undoubtedly true that the plan of indemnities has been communicated to our elector, who, following the example of other powers, purposes taking immediate possession of the countries which have been allotted to him."

The English agreeably to the terms of the treaty of Amiens, evacuated Porto Ferrajo, (Isle of Elba) in the night of the 30th June, on which occasion some compliments passed between the British and French commanders.

The pension which the new king of Sardinia (the duke d'Aoste) has agreed to pay to his brother, is said to be 50,000 piastres, upwards of 250,000 livres or about 12,000l. sterling.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

JEFFERSON & CALLENDER.

Having mentioned the three names of Washington, Adams, and Hamilton, as those against whom the venom of Mr. Jefferson was more especially directed in the "Prospect before us," a regard to order would require us now to extract those passages which are applicable to the latter of those gentlemen. But the writer has here indulged in a strain of abuse altogether without parallel, and so utterly gross and libellous, that although it would serve to place the depravity of him who patronized and rewarded it, in a still more odious point of view, a regard to decency refrains from making quotations.—The pen refuses to trace such disgustingly scurrilous passages. We pass therefore to the act of the President in remitting the the fine of Callender and ordering the marshal to repay the money after having it actually in his possession. We have taken some pains to ascertain precisely what the facts are and expect in a few days to be able to give them to our readers with scrupulous accuracy; in the mean time the following, which we have received from a much respected friend, may serve to shew in what light the subject may be regarded.

FOR THE EVENING POST.

MR. COLEMAN,

MUCH has been said and written about the conduct of a certain Great Magistrate in relation to J. T. Callender.—It seems not to have been enough to have rewarded his efforts in the cause he had espoused, by a contribution of one hundred dollars, before the contest for the Presidency was decided; but as a mark of gratitude for his eminent services, the fine which had been actually levied for the use of the public, was directed to be restored. Having entertained the highest veneration for the present Chief Magistrate, I was surprized to find doubts entertained, not as to the policy, but as to the legality of this measure.

The policy was, indeed, self-evident; because without doubt, distinguished services entitled the performers of them to remuneration. Upon the same principles that the grand promoter of the whiskey insurrection, ought, in case of a political revolution, to administer the treasury of the government, the minor agents in the business of opposition, which some call Faction, if, for certain reasons they could not receive power and office, should at least have, in one way or another, the wages of their exertions.—The labourer, in scripture language, is worthy of his hire; and though I do not believe that the maxim would have an undue weight with our President, on account of its being contained in the Bible; yet as it accords well enough with the rules of philosophy, I do not know that he would reject it merely on account of its origin. In short if the petty reward of two hundred dollars would contribute to 'restore harmony to social' life, by quieting those endeavours to destroy public and private confidence, which are no longer necessary, a good republican would not have blamed the President for bestowing so trifling a sum upon Mr. Callender, even out of the five and twenty thousand dollars which composes his annual salary.—But as the President has a constitutional power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment, the doubt that has arisen, was, whether this power would enable him, I mean legally, to give the two hundred dollars to Callender out of the public money instead of his own, and as I was anxious that this doubt should, for the honor of the government, be removed, and as the Attorney-General has not favoured the public with his sentiments upon this subject, I applied to a gentleman of the long robe, in the hope that his opinion would convince the most obstinate federal devotee that the President had acted in this instance, as well as in the accommodation of his old friend Tom Paine, with perfect propriety.—Judge then of my surprize when I received from the learned Trebatius, a lineal descendant of the famous lawyer who was the friend of Cicero and celebrated by Horace, the following

OPINION.

"I have examined the question respecting the money restored by the Marshal of Virginia, to J. T. Callender, by the President's order, and I cannot think either that the order was legal or the Marshal justified in obeying it. The principle of our Government is, that all power originates from the people, and is a trust to be exercised according to the Constitution.—In regard to the power of pardoning there seems to be a special confidence reposed in the Chief Magistrate, that he will only use it in cases, which if they have been foreseen, the law would have excepted out of its general rules. Whether the case of a man confessedly and avowedly guilty of a gross libel upon the late Chief Magistrate, was of this description, or whether it was decorous in his successor to interfere in such a case, I do not pretend to determine. Perhaps the service rendered to the present Chief Magistrate in the promotion of his election, by defaming his predecessor, may be such a plea of merit as to over-balance every other consideration. But still, if the President was not only right, but commendable, in pardoning a person to whom he was indebted, and to whom he had made only a partial payment, I am nevertheless of opinion that a pardon, *as such*, does not extend to the restitution of any thing already vested in, or paid to the public. The authorities cited in 5th Bacon's Abridgment, new edition, page 296, appear to me decisive of this question. He might pardon the offence, or remit a punishment not inflicted; but could not I think restore the money paid, which was become the property of the United States.—I know indeed, that constitutional provisions have sometimes been extended by construction; or at least that 'men was the charge against the federal administration.—But I do not suppose that under the pure and virtuous administration of a Philosopher, who is an enemy to power, and bears the fatigues of government with reluctance, any such principles or practices can avail. Indeed I do not scruple, in the present instance, to pronounce the restitution of the fine illegal, and the example dangerous; and it is a subject of regret that when the President possessed such ample means of rewarding his friends as well as punishing his opponents, he should have recourse to an expedient, so questionable, not to say improper. TREBATIUS."

Such, Sir, is the opinion communicated to me by this learned Jurisconsult—but I cannot divest myself of the expectation that the still more learned Attorney-General will clear up all these difficulties, and demonstrate by reason and authority, that since the sun of anti-federalism has arisen, every thing done has been for the equal benefit of all the citizens, and in perfect unison with the constitution. The great case of the Judges, and this little question about the fine, seem to require his early attention, least the people should begin to think that those who were professed enemies to the adoption of the national government, mean to work its entire ruin "by altering fundamental laws and constitutions." PHILARCHUS.

Callender's case candidly considered.

The nature and importance of the facts lately given to the world by this person, have raised him into a sufficient degree of consideration, to attract some share of public attention. We shall not conceal it that it is with regret we have seen and continue to see him made the object of personal attack, in several respectable federal papers. This is a sort of conduct of which we can neither comprehend the policy nor the justice. I mean not to volunteer as the indiscriminate apologist of Mr. Callender, but a sense of justice compels me to allow him his fair and equitable rights: Let us render to Callender the justice due to Callender, and to Jefferson the justice to Jefferson.

We find it, for instance, asserted in the federal prints that

"It is now, beyond all contradiction, reduced to a certainty, that the celebrated letters bearing the signature of Mr. Jefferson, which, while Mr. J. was secretary of state, were addressed to Mr. Hammond, at that time British minister in this country, and which have for many years been adduced by his friends as undeniable proofs of his erudition as a scholar and his researches as a statesman, were actually the productions of Mr. Lewis, who was at that time, as at present, a lawyer of distinguished eminence in the city of Philadelphia. All that Mr. Jefferson did, was to add his signature."

A sense of justice to Mr. Jefferson induces us to declare, that this assertion, doubly fortified as it is by pleonasms, is *utterly untrue*. Mr. Lewis did not write those letters, nor did he correct them. If it is recollected, that at the time they were written the ministry consisted of Mr Jefferson, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Randolph, it will hardly be supposed that it was thought necessary to apply to Mr. Lewis, or any other gentleman, to write official papers. 'Tis true the letters are not supposed to belong exclusively to Mr Jefferson. Still it is unjust to say, he only *subscribed his name* to them; certainly a considerable share of their merit is his own; the original draught doubtless was his; but if those letters are compared with the best specimens from Mr. Jefferson's pen, any judge of composition will readily discover internal evidence, that that gentleman could not have been the author of them in the finished state in which they appeared. But to return to Callender. Why is it necessary, or just, or discreet, that the federal prints should continue to say that Callender is the greatest of liars and the basest of men, and not to be countenanced or forgiven? Because he has written the grossest libels on our government, and on its best supporters. Of all this, no one is more aware than the writer of this, and he has spared no labor to expose the nature and tendency of those libels to the world: Still I am not satisfied that it is just to lay all the sins at Callender's door; but supposing him for a moment to have been ever so criminal when he wrote those calumnies, that it was done, if you please, of his sheer *malice prepense*, is that a reason why the *repentant sinner should not be permitted to return and live?* Is it a reason that no contrition should be accepted? that he should be forever pursued with unrelenting severity, and that his former deviation from rectitude should be followed with unceasing reproach? Such treatment is enough to discourage the best resolutions, to appal the firmness nerves, and exclude repentance forever from the pale of virtue. And let me ask what would be the fate of the best of us all, were strict justice meeted out to us hereafter with this same even-handed exactness? Let the pious Christian lay his hand on his heart and answer the question.

We shall now however take the liberty to present to the impartial, candid reader, Callender's conduct in a different point of view. Let us take up Callender at his arrival in this country; (the exact period is not known nor is it very material) we find him a stranger in the land, without relations, without friends, and without acquaintance. "The unwary foreigner readily embraces the cause of that party which appears to shew most address, and most zeal in defending the rights of the people among whom he has chosen his future residence." "The licentious, the needy, and the AMBITIOUS are in general the apparent patriots of every country," and those who take care to be the first to introduce themselves "to the acquaintance of the unknown stranger. With these men who daily promise relief and improvements to the people, he contracts an acquaintance, partakes in their career of popular applause, and gradually imbibes tenets that under other circumstances he would have shunned with contempt." Such is the language in which one of these deluded foreigners attempts to apologise for the errors into which he had been seduced, on his landing in this country; and we are persuaded that the tale is strictly founded in truth. Such was the beginning of Callender's career in American politics.

He soon found himself caressed, flattered and courted by such men as Jefferson, Madison, Mason, Monroe, Giles, &c. &c. These prepossessed him with all the prejudices against one party, and all the predilections for the other, which the boldest misrepresentations could accomplish.

Without any violent stretch of imagination, let us suppose one of these patriots, no matter which, to have taken Mr. Callender aside, and having locked the door and secured the aperture of the key-hole, to have addressed him thus: "My good friend, we have understood that you hold a *strong pen*, and it is important it should take, at first, a right direction. Believing you to be actuated by none but praise-worthy motives, and that you would not prostitute your *strong pen* in a bad cause, I have sought this interview to inform you of the real state of things in America. After being made acquainted with facts, you will then be able to decide for yourself, for, far be it from me to attempt to fetter or bias your judgment. Rest assured then, sir, that *An anglo-monarchico-aristocratical party has arisen* in this country, *whose avowed object is*, traiterously to rob us of our republicanism and *impose on us the* odious *substance of the British government*, as they have already but too well *succeeded* in forcing upon us the *form*; impudently called the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. As engaged in this detestable treason, you may reckon, 1st, *the Executive*, President Washington, whose 'extravagant popularity is a ridicule upon the discernment of America.' 2d, *all the officers of government* with Mr. Hamilton at their head, a man more than all others to be dreaded as our inflexible and powerful enemy. I beg your pardon, Sir; you are agitated to find me *name these* as *apostates*, persons of whose virtue and patriotism you have heard so much in Europe; pray be seated while I proceed; yes Sir, *these very men*, who, it must be allowed, (for it cannot, at this late hour, be very well contradicted) *were Solomons in council and Sampsons in combat*, have had *their hair cut off by the whore*, ENGLAND; in short, Sir, they have been bribed by the gold of Pitt. But, Sir, I beg your pardon, I see you are confused; I have *given you a fever* by the abrupt mention of their *names*; I do assure you it was an inadvertance. Pray, Sir, be calm; you shall hear more; 3d, *All who are seeking office*, and you may see swarms of them at Washington's levee every day in the week; then come *all timid men, who prefer the calm of despotism*, under the execrable tyranny of George Washington, to the *tempestuous sea of liberty*, on which France is now so gloriously agitated; 4th, *The British merchants and Americans who trade on British capitals*; in short, you may say, all merchants of wealth and distinction whatever; lastly, *The speculators, persons interested in the bank and public funds*; in other words, every federalist of any eminence in congress. These are the people who *would wrest from us that liberty which we have obtained by so much labor and peril; but we shall preserve it yet.* They are daring, *nevertheless*, we have no cause for discouragement, numerous as the traitors are, we can set against them, 1st, *The principal body of our citizens*; 2d, *All our proprietors of lands*, including all our Virginia planters, and almost all the southern planters, without exception; all these citizens *remain faithful to republican principles. Our mass of weight and riches is so powerful, that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force*, notwithstanding Washington and Adams have long had their eye upon a standing army. Yes, my friend, (rising abruptly and taking Mr. Callender's hand) *we shall break the despicable Lilliputian ties by which they have bound us in the first slumbers which succeed our labors*, or to speak without metaphor, we shall easily find means to overthrow this hateful, oppressive and monarchical constitution, which they have 'crammed' down our gullet;' and we shall *arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from whom they would alienate us, to bring us under British influence.* Believe me, Sir, when I aver to you, that this Washington, this Adams, Hamilton, Jay, and others of the same stamp, who now figure away in public life, have since the revolution become such apostates from all that is good and truly republican, as to turn their backs with ingratitude upon our deliverer, France, and even to attempt to bring us into the same disgraceful servitude to G. Britain as that from which we have lately extricated ourselves at the expence of so much blood and treasure." We may here suppose the first conference to end, with an assurance on the part of Mr. Jefferson of his *high esteem and affectionate attachment.* Now perhaps there are some persons disposed to treat this as a mere ideal scene; a web woven entirely in fancy's loom, and of a texture so slight as not to bear the least examination; but what will they say when I tell them that it is indebted to imagination for nothing but its lighter and more unimportant circumstances. If they will turn to Mr. Jefferson's own confidential letter to his friend and correspondent, they will find him actually employing the identical language here put into his mouth, to provide against all possibility of misrepresentation. Mr. Jefferson's words are printed in Italics, and it is believed that in the paraphrase no deviation from his meaning has obtained.

We shall not pretend to trace Mr. Callender from his first appearance in the Aurora, for which Mr Jefferson advanced fifteen dollars, up to the time of his writing the "Prospect before Us," but as to that work there can be no doubt from what he has said, that the principal facts in it were furnished by Mr. Giles, Mr. Madison, Mr. Mason, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Jefferson, and some other Virginian antifederalists of the same eminent rank in society. Let me then ask if the encouragement, personal assistance, patronage, reward, and caresses of such men are not sufficient to flatter, dazzle, mislead and impose upon almost any one unaccustomed to such notice from those moving in a sphere of life so far above him? And let me tell the New-England reader, that in respect to ranks in society, the republicans of Virginia differ materially from the aristocrats of Connecticut; though in the latter we see a practical equality, yet I can assure him that in the former they obtain the same lordly and purse proud distinctions as in any monarchy in Europe; so that when this is taken into the account, what chance did poor Callender stand to save his integrity, if he had had ever so much? And that he was not destitute of this when he went to Virginia, or at least when he opened his career with Mr. Jefferson, I shall now prove by the oath of a reputable man, who swears he knew him personally at that time; but let his oath speak for itself.

"On the 4th of June, 1798, Mr. Thomas Leiper, of this city,* upon solemn oath, declared, that 'he had 'been acquaintee with James Thom-'son Callender for the space of four 'years, *then* last past, and upwards, 'during all which time the said 'James Thomson Callender had, to 'the deponent's *knowledge*, behaved 'as a man of *good moral character*, 'attached to the constitution of the 'United States, and *well disposed* to 'the good order and happiness of the 'same."

To be sure, shortly after this he removed to Virginia, and became an inmate with General Stevens Thompson Mason, and here his acquaintance with Mr Jefferson, Madison, and other patriots ripened into intimacy and produced the 'Prospect.' Can it be any longer wondered at if his principles received a temporary debasement? Are we not told from sacred authority, that *evil communications corrupt good morals?* But why is it that when he hath seen the error of his conduct; when he shews a disposition to *abhor that which is evil, and cleave to that which is good*, why is it that instead of being permitted and encouraged to do so, he should be rebuffed and reproached by almost every editor in the United States? I hope, I trust, we shall see no more of this; at least, till Callender has had a fair opportunity to evince his sincerity.

"Who by repentance is not satisfied,
"Is not of heaven, nor earth;
"By penitence the Eternal's wrath's appeas'd." *ib.*

The Citizen & Mr. Jefferson, again.—The Citizen of this morning contains No. 4 in reply to our strictures on Mr. Jefferson. He still keeps as wide of the mark as ever, and attempts to prove that Mr. Jefferson did not pay Callender 100 dollars for writing the PROSPECT because "it strikes at the very roots of the states and of the federal constitution," and is at war with "his own declarations when he entered on the duties of his administration."—Why this is precisely what we have stated—that Callender's book is an outrageous attack upon the constitution, and that the president by perusing it, approving of it, and paying for it, has adopted its sentiments: and that those sentiments are in the face

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* Philadelphia.

of his principles as avowed in his speeches. Hence results the charge of inconsistency and hypocricy. How does the Citizen remove this?—most logically thus: The President is accused of entertaining one opinion at one time and a different one in direct contradiction to it at another time, now says he, no one can believe this because it is to make the president inconsistent with himself.—Undoubtedly it is, and that is what we have specifically alledged. The Citizen must therefore set out with his refutation again, for he certainly has not yet advanced an inch.

As a farther specimen of his acuteness, and intimate acquaintance with our government, we select from the same number the following sentence. "It has been shewn [which by the by has not] that the union is in fact and of the right simply a part made by independent sovereign states, in which *sovereignty*, and *independence* and *not* relative population, formed the ground work." Now if we understand any thing about our own Constitution, it is a pact made by the People themselves in their individual capacities and not at all by the states as such.—"We the People," &c. is the language of the instrument itself, and not, "We the Sovereign and Independent States," &c. As to forming its ground work by *Sovereignty* and not *population*, it is really quite a discovery: The lower house is certainly formed on the principle of population—it is the Executive in the first instance, the choice by States being only a last resort: The Senate it is true as a matter of compromise was constituted on the principle of State Sovereignties. But instead of discussing points of this kind, the Citizen had better employ himself on the plain questions, "Did Mr. Jefferson pay Callender for writing the Prospect?" and if so, can he be justified? *ib.*

Callender and Senator Mason.—By this morning's mail, it has been communicated to us by very good authority, that Callender left Philadelphia, in the year 1798, and went to the dwelling of General Stevens Thompson Mason, one of the senators for Virginia, *for the purpose of writing* the "Prospect before us"; that the 1st vol. of that work was actually prepared at Mason's, and that the manuscript was *examined and approved of by him*. Callender went to Richmond for the purpose of printing this book, under the patronage of the same General Mason.

We consider, says our correspondent, Mason a thousand times more culpable than Callender; in fact he was the chief actor in this detestable drama.'—The above paragraph is inserted for the express purpose of being extracted into some Virginia paper, that it may meet the eye of Mr. Mason, and if it is not contradicted in a short time we shall presume it to be true, and shall afterwards make such use of it as we think fit.

Callender having summoned Mason as well as Giles to the trial and their having failed to attend, has an "*awful squinting*." Let them look to it. In the language of Old Prospero,

The charm dissolves apace. *ib.*

From the N. Y. Gazette.

APOLOGY.

THE writer of "Short Notes," having read an excellent piece, in the evening Post of the 20th instant, entitled "Callender's case candidly considered," thinks proper to apologize for what he has said respecting Mr. *Calledder* in No. 24. Though the sentence is guarded, and was dictated at the moment by the foul abuse of WASHINGTON, HAMILTON and ADAMS contained in the "Prospect before us," yet all circumstances considered, it may be thought too censorious. The penitent ought ever to be encouraged, and upon evidence of reformation, he ought to be restored. At the same time, it will be admitted that a restoration ought not to be hasty, or without a sufficient probation. The case of these strangers, Messieurs *Callender* and *Wood*, has been peculiarly unhappy, and deserves commiseration. They fell under the influence of men who had acuteness to discover their talents, and art to impose upon their unsuspecting minds, but not honesty enough to employ them for a good purpose. The writer wishes that he could make even the semblance of an apology for those who deceived, patronised and rewarded them.

FREDERICKSBURG.

Mr. Green post master at this place, than whom few more worthy men exist, has been dismissed from office, by that true republican and immaculate patriot Gideon Granger of Connecticut. Mr. Green had apprehended, that his having been a *federalist*, and opposed to the present party in power, would be a sufficient cause for his removal; but some months had elapsed, and he hoped that persecution would not assail the mansions of virtue and innocence, and began to believe that his numerous and respectable family would receive undisturbed, the small perquisites arising from the office he held.

Deluded man! To place confidence in an executive whose acts are stamped with deception and intrigue, with public and private distress—Whose steps are marked with revenge, oppression, persecution and folly.

The following letter will show how vain and delusive are the charms of an inaugural speech; and how properly the virtues of a jacobin may be compared to the broken reeds of Egypt.

"*General Post-Office, April 27th*, 1802."

"SIR,

Believing that the public interest will be promoted by the appointment of a new Post-Master at Fredericksburg, I have accordingly appointed John Benson Esq. to be Post-Master at that place, to whom, on the receipt of this, be pleased to deliver the Post-Office property in your possession, taking his receipt therefore if you desire it. You will close your accounts with this office, so soon as convenient. Accept sir, my thanks for all the faithful services you have performed.

With esteem

GIDEON GRANGER."

N. B. Your successor does not come into office until the 15th of May next, which time is allowed for the arrangement of the business of your office.

Timothy Green, Esquire.

I must now beg leave to address a few words to Gedeon Granger, on the subject of the above letter.

Was I a Junius, had I his faculties, was I like him capable of attacking corruption at its source, I would say, that, than your letter to Mr. Timothy Green, there never was a greater instance of absurdity, of assertion predicated upon false ground, that disgraced the flagrant pen of insolence, or the haggard recess of tyrannical mandate. Never sir, was there a more wanton sacrifice of merit; and never was a position more untenable than yours. Never was any thing more barefaced and shameful than this removal; and never a greater inconsistency than thanking a man for his faithful services, while the public good required the removal of that man from the office, in which those services were performed. I shall hazard the assertion sir, in defiance of your high authority, that no man, in or near this place, is more fit for the office of post master, than Mr. Green—this fact sir, has been stated to you in private letters, from democratic gentlemen of high reputation, residing in this vincinity—And going further sir, I hazard one more assertion, that in this removal (unless Mr. Green has been guilty of fraud, and in which case, you were bound in duty, to make that fraud public) you have violated the feelings of every independent citizen and of humanity, you have carried distress into a worthy family, you have committed an outrage on common decency, you have passed an insult on the general wish of this community, that shall not be pardoned. It will prove a link in that chain of enormities, which must shortly arouse the American mind from its slumbers, which shall awaken indignation in every honest breast, which shall induce the true philosopher to arm himself in defence of injured virtue, and the christian to pray for the reformation of a vile administration.

Who told you this pretty story sir, that the public interest would be promoted by this removal? for surely you knew it not of yourself—What sycophant dared to deny the positive position of at least nine tenths of the inhabitants of this place? Not three months have elapsed, since almost every person in this town, signed a memorial addressed to you, in favor of Mr. Green, which was handed you, and which (unless it be contrary to your principles, to have an honest document there) is now laying on the tables of your office.

This memorial sir, was signed by as many democrats as Federalists. They knew the worth of Mr. Green—they knew the growing excellence of his sweet family—they knew his fitness to fill this office—they knew that the public interest would not be benefitted by his removal—they felt for a good man, however in a few shades, they might differ from him in politics—and in the honesty of their hearts, they disdained to become accomplices in the villainy of his removal. But their laudable exertions have had no effect. Twelve months since sir, the sovereignty of the people, was the only thing heard from the mouth of a jacobin—No sooner however, is the power placed in their hands than the people, their petitions, and their sovereignty are scouted from notice.

Go on, sir, in the sunshine of your omnipotence, for believe me, it will not last you long—Orbs of superior light, will gradually open on the day, and as the jack-a-lanthorn vanishes before the firmness of a well informed mind, so will you sink into retirement when virtue once more, becomes a recommendation for office. WARREN.

Hay-Market Garden.

New Light, or Thermo-Lamp.

THE Proprietor of the Garden having obtained a right from Mr. Benjamin Henfrey, the patentee, to use his newly discovered mode of producing light and heat from inflammable air or gas, proposes to exhibit specimens of its utility for domestic and other purposes, viz: Lighting dwelling houses or manufacturies in various rooms to any extent, and to convey to them any degree of warmth required;—also to shew its economy, cleanliness and expedition, in cooking for a company of any amount. A model of a light house is also in preparation, to be placed in the centre of the garden, to light the whole without the aid of any other lamp. This will shew its effect and great saving in lighting sea coasts, towns, &c. The object of this exhibition is to give the public an opportunity to see the process and to determine how far they may chuse to adopt its use. To cover the expence of the preparations on so large a scale, half a dollar will be required for the admittance of a lady or gentleman, and half price for children. The exhibition to commence at 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening the first of September, and to continue every evening during the fitting of the district court.

Richmond, Aug. 31, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1802.

DIED—at his plantation in Wilkes county (Georgia) on Saturday the 14th instant, after a short illness of three days, Mr. JOHN POPE, late from Dumfries (Virginia.) He has left an amiable family, a wife and five children, to mourn his loss.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

When I ventured to address my Fellow Citizens under the humble signature of a *Ploughman*, it was far from my wish to excite the *ire* of any one, much less that of a *mushroom-author*, who seems to be the fit arbiter of *him*, whose pretensions to favor; it was my avowed design to dispute; and whose real merit and qualifications, I shall again and again discuss, *ad libitum*.

The Examiner, true to its text, under date the 25th inst. exhibits a petulant reply signed "A Freeholder of the County of Chesterfield." Now, Sir, if this same *McMahon-Author* is really well disposed to investigate the character in question, I hold myself ready to meet him on the unshaken foundation of honor and truth; but, as every man in these *republican* times possesses an equal right to write, print or speak any thing which comes uppermost in his mind, why, really Sir, that which is now uppermost in my thoughts, would decide that this said *Freeholder's* zeal in the elevation of his friend Eppes, *may* arise from a secret view, that himself may succeed to the *inferior* honor of representing *the people* in the state legislature; and if I am mistaken in this idea, it may perhaps, be more correct, to conclude him to be a member of that *dependant corps* of professional sycophants who are seen at every court in the district, striving by *licensed knavery* who shall extort most of *the people's money*; nine-tenths of whom, with talents more apt, would, under good discipline *deserve more from their country* by becoming *Ploughmen*.

That I should meet the scoffing and ridicule of such men, I was well aware; nor could any thing flatter my vanity as an author so much, as to have attracted the notice of *that* class of citizens denominated by the *exalted* and *profoundly respectable title* of *County Court Lawyers*. The propitious moment when first the *now sage* W. B. Giles made *his* appearance at *our bar*, is fresh in every recollection; whilst yet, scarcely more than an embryo great-man, his *luminous soul* was evident to all whose vision was not obscured, and at the same time dazzled, by his *excessive modesty* and *diffidence*. This no doubt, is the *model* which my present combatant has set up for himself; and these are the kind of men whose scoffing and ridicule I would rather court, than avoid. But, perhaps, it may better accord with my purpose to withhold farther remarks upon *subjects* so little worth the attention of *substantial citizens*. And here too, I need only pause a moment—for as none of those whom *I* address were *pedants*, they possibly neither knew or cared who "Callippus" was. They, however, fully understood the honest throbs of a Ploughman's heart!

An old saying, familiar likewise to *my* associates, may be well applied to the *Freeholder's jacobinic civility*, in denouncing the *motives*, the *stupidity*, &c. of *my stubborn pen*. "Touch the galled horse &c. &c." Yes, methinks here is a case in point; for if his friend Eppes was immaculate, why set about a defence with so much irritability and *puppyism*? How, let me ask this young *jesper* of democracy, has his sagacity discovered my venality, or where I had so flagrantly *prostrated the sacred principles of truth*? A generous mind, although roused by daily evidences of intriguing ambition, to a sense of its manifest danger, must indeed be sunk low in human depravity, should *private animosity* in any degree give fluency to his tongue or pen. No, mistaken *Freeholder*, were mine the task to select ornaments for civil society, I could no where turn with fairer promises of success, than to that *family*, to which Mr. Eppes has had the felicity to be connected. But the line between civil society and that of political partizans, has been too rudely and licentiously chalked out to forbid an entrance, even into the towering mansion of Monticello, with the goodly purpose of *correcting* a *wicked* and *destructive procedure*.

Well disposed, as in truth I am, to reciprocate "coolly, unbiassed and dispassionately," the *gentlemanly stile* of the *Freeholder's essay, reply or denunciation*, whatever term it may best deserve in the better judgment of others, I am really at a loss, whether to continue recrimination, or to state specifically, my objections to Mr. Eppes; not as a private individual, for, as such, I have none; but as a would-be representative to congress; nor can I more readily determine the meaning of that *chaste sentence*, whose period is so *pertinently* rounded, by bringing *me* forward *conspicuously as an opponent*.

As a resident of the district, I confidently aver to have *heard* the connection of Mr. Eppes with Mr. Jefferson mentioned as a pre-eminent qualification for his election. But possibly, the sentiment, and the declaration too, were the effusions of a mind whose ignorance (or whose desire to have *freed of excise*, his darling luxury, *the essence of rye*) may have been, either at a cock fight, or an election, stimulated by the small sacrifice of a pint of grog. Be it so! Men thus stimulated, it is said, always speak truth! *As a resident*, likewise, I have sufficient knowledge of the more independent portion of *the people*, whose virtuous principles, and whose *more* competent fortunes, have kept them above the level of certain *petty panders of power*, whose incessant persecutions of the *weaker* portion of *the people*, often aided by the all powerful argument of *ardent spirits*, and by the never ceasing *clack* of court-yard eloquence, at length secured to them the *honorable* occupation of becoming the *people's servants*.

Yes, my Fellow Citizens, tell me who, other than *your servants*, are ever known to pocket your cash? Do you still believe that these *humble servants* have no other view than *your* good? Let them then serve you, not as *hired servants*, for in all ages, *hired servants* have been *more or less* suspected of dishonesty! I envy not Mr. Eppes the honor of having *served the people*, and say not that he has dishonored them; but as for *his superior* republicanism and capacity, and his integrity too, if you please, I require them to be exemplified, and that clearly, before he shall be promoted, as is his aim: and since the idea of a *Jeffersonian influence* seems to be most felt, and resented, upon the present occasion, let us recur to times past, when destitute of this influence, the *Sire*, with equal merit, often sought, and fought in vain, that elevation to which the *Son* has now been raised.

Let it again be repeated, that my remarks go not to affect private character. No, had I cause for attack, I trust the *nerve* would not be wanting to avenge every wrong. Yet, I shall not cease to remark and to express every sentiment and circumstance belonging to my purpose.

An aristocratic junto! Heavens! ask any man of Chesterfield if ever another's *deportment* bespoke so much aristocracy as the father and the son, the *pure samples of republicans*, to estimate in the eyes of the *Freeholder*? What but that *deportment*, and the *disgusting swaggering* of superior wealth, more than other considerations, required Mr. Jefferson's influence to promote the popularity of J. W. Eppes?

How far I may have *digressed* from *truth and common sense*, let time and common observation determine; but take not your faith from hypocritical or deceptious Freeholders, who, in process of time, void of qualities for *even* FELONS, *in the first degree*, may be contemplating a *philosophic Otium, in a neighboring Cell*!

I forbear further remarks on Mr. Eppes's *best hopes*, because the records of the *district*, open alike to the curious and litigant parties, can expose the vast extent of dealing, of a certain *firm*, in the disgraceful article of *slaves*; the results of which, in an equal degree no doubt, lessened the philanthropic Jefferson's *occasions* for an *increased* portion of the *people's money*.

The Freeholder's flat *contradiction*, whilst it comports well with jacobinic effrontery, will compel his *self* to yield their ready belief to the *notorious falsehood*; but as it is not in *them* to love money or to do justice, idle indeed were it for me, to expect it at their hands. No, the *Freeholder's* insolence and *their* malevolence, are alike despised, and shall be forgotten.

Is it not passing strange, that if the *Freeholder* be not a *fugitive*, his delicacy should be wounded by the brutal *terms pedigree* and *Sire*? For surely no true born son of the ancient dominion can require an apology for the use of such. His allusion to Callender and Jones, can in no wise extort a reply from me.

It never was my intention to make men *swerve from their duty and consciences*. I only expressed unequivocal sentiments, and facts too, in order that *dispassionate, argumentative* and *honest* men, might profit therefrom, and ascertain the *truth*.

I have yet to learn the exalted merit of Mr. Eppes indeed. His *mental independence* I cannot take upon trust, since from long personal acquaintance I had never the happiness to discover its leading symptoms. His worth as a neighbor may, for aught I know, be well enough. He certainly in common life *appears* to be endowed with the *suaviter in modo*; yet, still we may have to lament in him, as in his *illustrious* prototype, the cruel want of the *fortiter in re*!

Should Mr. Eppes, however, succeed in his election, and fulfil all the duties which a free and enlightened people has a right to expect, I then shall submit to all the *heterogeneous* evils which, by anticipation, the *accomplished Freeholder* has inflicted; but till then, I shall occasionally continue to deny his *exclusive pretensions* in spite of *any* resentment.

I am indeed, completely disarmed at the bare mention of your *unrivalled* patriot! We find *him* justly coupled with his worthy fellow labourer in the works of infamy—his *quondam* bosom friend, J. T. Callender; and under the *lacerating double knout* of *Coleman*, it were the excess of cowardice and inhumanity, to offer one additional *stroke*! Instead of reiterating the invectives of a *puerile* and malicious mind, it would have been really gratifying to have been relieved (when reading *his* lengthy scrawl) by satisfactory, or even plausible answers to my *questions*. *Insensibly stupid* or *impertinently knowing* as they may be, I still hope that they will be fully answered, before the people shall be duped into a belief of the *perfectibility* of John Wayles Eppes, or of the *innocence* of Mathew Lyon, of spitting record.

The animal which is so *delicately* described, needs no justification against the *Freeholder's* strictures: *his* firmness of mind, *his legal* knowledge, and *his judicial* conduct, will in all time to come be revered and respected, whilst such low calumny, and such authors, shall be forever consigned to infamy and oblivion.

The remainder of his remarks merit no other notice than silence, since, from one end of the continent to the other, not an *honest* voice has been lifted against the *burden of taxes, the standing army, or unconstitutional laws*; and with all these *pretended* concomitant *existing evils* combined, no *pressure* was created, but in the corrupt imagination of *infuriated* jacobins; than which, *no proposition* was ever *more self-evident*.

For the *liberality* of the *Freeholder's* closing remarks, but above all, for his *friendly advice*, rest assured that I shall be ever mindful; and that however much the malice of his *refined* bosom may have *effervesced*, whilst he with his *odoriferous effusions* shall be *purifying the air*, I shall continue by feeble but well meant attempts, to *blast his thorny harvest*.

Accept for yourself, my unfeigned respects; and for the *Freeholder*, that of my *profound homage and high consideration!*

A PLOUGHMAN.

August 29th, 1802.

Cheetham's New-York Citizen is attempting a reply to the Evening Post on the subject of Jefferson & Callender. The Citizen still adheres to its first position, that Mr. Jefferson *did not* give to Mr. Callender one hundred dollars for writing the "Prospect before Us." To prove this, he extracts a number of passages from the Prospect which "are pointedly opposed to the principles of our federal union, and to the constitution under which we have the happiness to live"—"His doctrines," says the Citizen, go directly to a theoretic dissolution of the union; and if the theory obtain, a practical one will inevitably follow,"—"Will it be believed then" the Citizen emphatically asks, "that Mr. Jefferson gave 100 dollars for writing against the very cement of the UNION, the guarantee of our freedom?"

This is doubtless a strong argument with those who believe that Mr. Jefferson has really become friendly to the constitution. We have nothing to oppose to it but incontrovertible *fact*, which *fact* Mr. George Jefferson is ready to attest. With those who think this a stronger argument than that of the Citizen, perhaps a different conclusion will be thought to follow from the premises of the Citizens: namely, that inasmuch as the Prospect confessedly inculcates *doctrines pointedly opposed in the principle of our federal union*, and inasmuch as it is *a fact* incontrovertibly proved, that Mr. Jefferson paid one hundred dollars for the publication of the work containing these doctrines, we have an additional evidence of Mr. Jefferson's continued hostility to our system of government. *Gaz. U. S.*

A Boston paper says, "The board of commissioners in London, in conformity to the regulations of the renewed convention between the United States and Great Britain, have been constantly engaged in the important business before them; among other cases which have been decided on, are awards in favor of the brig Lady Washington and cargo, belonging to Stephen Gorham, esq. and the brig Lydia and cargo, belonging to Mr. Thomas Dennie—both of this town.

Friday the 10th day of Sept. next ensuing, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, or on the first fair day thereafter,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public auction, at the Mansion House of the late Mrs. Sarah Webb, a great variety of Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE,

SUNDRY

Instruments of Husbandry, &c.

ALSO, ONE SMALL LIGHT

Waggon, and one Chariot,

With Harness for two Horses, in good repair.

Conditions of sale will be—For all sums under ten dollars, cash, and for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, twelve months credit; purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Conrade Webb,

Ex'or. of the late Mrs. Sarah Webb.

Hampstead, New Kent, Aug. 10, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,

August 3d, 1802.

Thomas Price, *Plaintiff,*

AGGINST

Nancy Littlepage, widow and relict of Richard Littlepage, dec. and John Meux Littlepage, Fanny Goodwin Littlepage, James Stevenson Littlepage, Robert Page Littlepage, Maria Marshall Innis Littlepage, and Richard William Chamberlain Littlepage, children and heirs of the said Richard Littlepage, dec. and infants of tender years, *Defendants.* } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [ff]

9

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

26

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the necessary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the possession of *Messrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.

Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

10

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT

HOUSE,

Near the Market, with five rooms, a cellar and kitchen.

IT would very well accommodate two small families. For terms, in my absence, apply to Mr. Leighton Wood.

JAMES RIND.

July 20th, 1802.

8

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chicahominy swamp, distant about five miles from the city of Richmond. The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce such profitable grass, and the quantity of valuable timber, such as oak, ash, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant situation for a house, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted several years ago; besides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premises will be shewn by the overseer now residing there, and possession may be had on the 1st day of January next, with permission to sow wheat in the fall. The purchaser may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.

July 28th, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges.

Charles Copland, } Trustees.
Charles Johnston, }

Richmond, August 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21st September next, will be sold also for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, several valuable articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Mahogany Tables, Desk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *JOHN A. STILL & Co.* being dissolved on the first day of August, all those indebted to that concern are requested to make payment to *Bartlett Still*, and no other.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, August 17, 1802.

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

Mr. ISAAC GREEN.

SIR,

BE pleased to take notice that in pursuance of the order hereto annexed on the third Thursday in November next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and sunset of the same day, at the court house of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a suit in chancery, depending in the court of the said county in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant.

WILLIAM P. BYRD.

Aug. 1st, 1802.

CHARLES-CITY COUNTY, July, 1802.

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, against Isaac Green, defendant, } On an Injunction.

On the motion of the plaintiff this suit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depositions of his witnesses, on publishing the time and place of taking such depositions, in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and at the courthouse door of this county.

A Copy
Teste
WYATT WALKER, C. C.

VIRGINIA: to wit,

Fairfax County Court,

The 21st day of June 1802.

John Hopkins, Complainant,
AGAINST
Josiah Watson and William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and William Payne, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant Josiah Watson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Josiah Watson is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On motion of the said Complainant by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant Josiah Watson do appear here on the third Monday in September next, and answer the Bill of the said Complainant, and give such security as may be approved of by the court, for abiding by and performing any future order or decree to be made in this cause, and that the other defendants William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and Wm. Payne do not pay away or secrete the debts by them or either of them now owing to, or which may hereafter become due, or the estate or effects now in their hands, or which may hereafter come to their hands or possession, belonging to the said absent defendant Josiah Watson, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers printed in this state, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

(A Coy)—Teste,
W. MOSS, C. F. C.

SECOND NOTICE

In the case of Christopher Anthony *and* Tarlton Woodson Pleasants,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony and Tarlton Woodson Pleasants, under the firm of Anthony and Pleasants, Merchants, of the city of Richmond; and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 30th instant, and on Monday the 6th day of September next, and on Thursday the 30th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, August 20, 1802.

I am desirous of Selling my

LAND,

In the County of Halifax,

LYING on Buckskin Creek, containing twelve hundred and fifty acres, and extending about two miles on both sides of the creek. This land is of good quality for meadow, and tobacco, and will be sold entire, or in divisions as may suit purchasers.

PAUL CARRINGTON, Jun.

July 27, 1802. 4w

Journeymen Wanted.

SIX or eight Journeymen Shoe-Makers that are good workmen, will meet with constant employ and ready pay at the following wages:

For making Long Boots, Three Dollars; Half Ditto, Two & a Half Ditto; Shoes, One Ditto; by applying to

Jacob Harrison,

Who has on hand, a large assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

For Sale on moderate terms.

Richmond, August 23d, 1802. ep3w

2

To be sold at Public Auction,

For ready money, on Wednesday the 8th day of September next, the

House and Lot,

NEAR the mouth of Shockoe Creek, lately occupied by Messrs. Wight and Harris, and commonly called the Shot Factory. The title papers may be seen at any time previous to the sale by applying to *Macmurdo & Fisher.*

THOMAS TAYLOR, T. M.

Richmond, August 23, 1802. eptds.

3

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the first day of September next, at the Auction Room of Mr. *Thomas Taylor*, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN

FURNITURE

of *Miller W. McCraw*, deceased. Six months credit will be allowed to purchasers, on all sums exceeding twenty dollars, by giving bond and approved security;—and for sums not exceeding twenty dollars, cash will be required.

ROBERT GWATHMEY, *Adm'r.*

Richmond, August 18, 1810. epts.

X

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3d 1802.

4

Fresh Seeds.

MINTON COLLINS

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,

—*viz*—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Grass, Burden Grass, Furz or Whin Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variey of Gardan Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few choice Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, August 15, 1802.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

Adams & Fisher,

Have just received by the *Alexander*, from Bristol, the following

GOODS,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on short Credit.

SALT, loose and in sacks.
Earthen and Stone Ware, in crates.
Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14.
A few doz. large Coal Shovels.
Double Glo'ster, Pine Apple, Brick and Dolphin Cheese.
Candle Shades and Passage Lamps.
Fifty boxes long and short Tobacco Pipes, 3 groce in each box.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

15 Casks old Colminar Wine.
15 Casks Malaga ditto.

Richmond, August 6, 1802.

3

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land hereinafter mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

800 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tds.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE,

At Amherst Court House, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 20th day of September, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross complainant, against John Old defendant,

Two tracts of Land,

In said county, belonging to said Old;

THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less; the other five acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore. Also all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the sale, for the satisfaction of the purchasers. The said land was advertised in February last, and the sale postponed for particular reasons, but will certainly be sold at the time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,
JOHN WIATT,
GEORGE DILLARD,
JOHN CHRISTIAN, } Commissioners.

Amherst, Aug. 14, 1802. 4w